



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS III CORPS AND FORT HOOD
FORT HOOD, TEXAS 76544

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

AFZF-GT-DT

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

1. References.

- a. Headquarters, Department of the Army, Field Manual (FM) 25-100, "Training the Force: Soldiers, Units & Leaders," Nov 88.
- b. Headquarters, Department of the Army, FM 25-101, "Battle Focused Training: Battalion & Company Soldiers, Leaders & Units," Sep 90.
- c. III Corps and Fort Hood Regulation 350-1, Final Draft (due Mar 02).
- d. Memorandum, U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), AFOP-TR, subject: "Forces Command Training Guidance," 29 May 01.
- e. United States Army Forces Command Training White Papers, undated.
- f. Headquarters, Department of the Army, Army Regulation (AR) 11-30, "Army WARTRACE Program," Jul 95.
- g. Headquarters, FORSCOM Regulation 350-4, "Training - Army Relationships," 20 Jul 00.
- h. Memorandum, Commanding General, III Corps, subject: "Revised Commander's Intent," 24 Dec 01.

2. Purpose. This is the Command Training Guidance for FY03. This document is the primary source of guidance for planning, resourcing, and executing training for all subordinate III Corps commands. This guidance will illuminate key areas of my Updated Commander's Intent (enclosure 1) memo and lay out a vision and training strategy that supports the intent of the Army, FORSCOM, and the III Corps mission. This guidance includes the Corps Long

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

Range Training Calendar (LRTC) (enclosure 2) and other detailed calendars and references required for planning FY03 training programs. As required, it will be periodically updated with changes to keep us on track in the dynamic atmosphere we operate in.

3. Implementation Guidance. Although this training guidance is for FY03 planning, paragraphs 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9. I b., f., h., i., k., m.; 9. IIa.; and 9. III take effect immediately. Commanders down to battalion level must ensure that training guidance for their organizations is published in accordance with the timeline outlined in FM 25-101.

4. Mission. As the Nation's Counteroffensive Force, III Corps trains, mobilizes, deploys, and sustains ready forces; on order, conducts decisive full-spectrum joint or combined operations.

5. Mission Essential Task List (METL). The III Corps' METL is as follows:

- a. Conduct Offensive Operations.
- b. Conduct Stability and Support Operations.
- c. Operate as a Combined/Joint Task Force or ARFOR Headquarters.
- d. Provide for Force Well-being.
- e. Project the Force.
- f. Gain and Exploit Information Superiority.
- g. Protect the Force.

6. Counteroffensive Combat: Training for counteroffensive combat operations are III Corps' main effort. The Counteroffensive Force is designed to meet current needs in a dangerous and unstable world. It is offensive in nature and a departure from the old Cold War strategy, which was defensive in nature. Everything else we do is designed to support our preparations to fight and win. As our Nation is currently at war with terrorists who threaten our way of life, it is imperative

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

that our war-winning readiness and deployability remain high. New enemies and new threats challenge us. Actual threats and the contemporary operating environment (COE) threat must be replicated in training. We must do this within the framework of Department of the Army (DA) and FORSCOM guidance that dictates that we become the standard bearer of the Army's Legacy Force. Also, we will continue to move through this transformation process without forgetting that the Army is people, and that when we give our soldiers a healthy command climate there is no limit to our future success.

7. III Corps Vision:

Phantom Warriors!

The Nation's elite Counteroffensive Force:

- ♦ Rapidly Deployable
- ♦ Dominating the information sphere
- ♦ Full spectrum capable
- ♦ Proven in joint, combined, and interagency operations
- ♦ Supported by premier power projection installations and warfighting centers

- America's Hammer!!!

8. Training Philosophy: Leaders throughout the Corps should take a very basic approach to training. Total fidelity and discipline in following the methodology outlined in FMs 25-100/101 are essential for an effective training program. We will train as we plan to fight, on the METL approved by the wartime commander two levels up. We will continue to emphasize the semi-annual training brief (SATB) as a means to stabilize the training management process. Our training programs will be built upon the following foundation:

a. Command Climate. A good command climate is a prerequisite for an effective training program. One of the cornerstones of our training doctrine is the process of feedback and constant assessment. This works only if there is a shared feeling, or perception, in your unit that promotes an enthusiasm up and down the chain for participating in the process. Conversely, nothing kills command climate quicker than an ineffective training program. Soldiers inherently want world-

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

class training for their combat mission, and they want it in a predictable flow. In short, well planned training and a predictable training schedule are two of the biggest contributors to a healthy command climate.

b. Safety. Training for combat is inherently dangerous work. We must ensure that we make safety a training multiplier rather than an impediment to quality training. This is done by a thorough and professional risk assessment and mitigation. More on safety training follows in a subsequent paragraph.

c. Operating Tempo (OPTEMPO). We must meet the OPTEMPO objectives, not just as a measure of our training readiness, but also to ensure funding. The objective training standard is the Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) standard of 800 miles per year and 14.5 hours per airframe per month or the equivalent OPTEMPO standard for your unit. All miles executed at the National Training Center (NTC) and during Contingency Operations (CONOPS) are in excess of that standard. Continue to focus on OPTEMPO execution reporting to ensure timely and accurate reports of how much training you have executed.

d. Effective Training Meetings. Proper execution of the company training meetings, and training lock-in at all levels is crucial to success. Follow doctrine, and use the eight-step training model to plan and execute your training. This easy-to-understand process (enclosure 3) is applicable at all levels and ensures quality execution of collective and individual training. Also use it as a tool for coaching and mentoring junior officers and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) to become better trainers.

e. Gate Strategy. The III Corps Gate Strategy, shown at enclosure 4, ensures that we have a well-synchronized plan to build collective proficiency through the Brigade Combat Team (BCT) level. The Corps' transition from analog to digital operations requires an effective training program coupled with aggressive personnel management that develops, maintains, and improves digital expertise. To this end, we have developed a new Embedded Battle Command Gate Strategy (also in enclosure 4) that incorporates all required analog and digital training events for combat arms units, and integrates virtual and constructive

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

simulations with live training. This strategy incorporates the power of the digital systems and the new combat systems.

(1) Leveraging Training Resources. While nothing replaces the value of gunnery or realistic maneuver training, the use of Training Aids Devices Simulators and Simulation (TADSS) at every opportunity is imperative. The use of scaled ranges, sub-caliber devices, and simulators offer affordable and effective methods to increase marksmanship, maneuver, and command and control skills.

(2) Close Combat Tactical Trainer (CCTT). Each maneuver company/troop should already be using the CCTT. The Embedded Battle Command Gate Strategy requires platoon and company CCTT usage. Additionally, incorporating the CCTT at the front and tail of scheduled maneuver training is particularly effective. It ensures OPTEMPO miles are not being spent attaining a level of proficiency that could be reached through simulation. The CCTT can also validate the recent maneuver training effectiveness by finishing the training event against a tough CCTT produced Opposing Forces (OPFOR). We must increase our utilization of this important training asset. It is currently under-utilized in the Corps, and turning this around is an imperative.

f. Sergeant's Time Training (STT). This program must continue to receive command emphasis at all levels. Commanders must establish a contract with their NCOs beginning with the battalion and company training meetings to properly plan and resource STT. Where appropriate, all officers should participate in the training. Aggressively seek to eliminate all distracters, and conduct 5 continuous hours of quality training. Complete STT details are in the Phantom Six Command Policy (CSM-03) (enclosure 5) and III Corps & Fort Hood Regulation 350-1.

9. Training Goals. This paragraph contains numerous events, programs, or areas of emphasis that must be addressed in your training programs. It is unrealistic to believe that any unit could simultaneously be fully prepared for each of these goals. To use a sports analogy, it is essential that we posture ourselves with balance and stance. Our units must have the agility to redirect the focus of the organization towards a select few of these goals, while letting none of them atrophy to

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

the point where a significant amount of energy will be required to reenergize in that area. Here are our goals, listed under the major headings from the Updated Commander's Intent memorandum.

I. FORCE WAR WINNING READINESS

a. All III Corps units must be prepared on short notice to deploy to a theater of operations and conduct military operations in support of Commander in Chief missions. Additionally, we have an emerging requirement to be prepared to conduct operational missions in the Continental United States (CONUS). Emphasis will be placed on the execution of decisive offensive counter-attack operations. In general, commanders can achieve appropriate levels of force protection, deployment readiness, and training competency in a noncompetitive environment. However; when conflicts arise, commanders will prioritize as follows: Force Protection, followed by Deployment Readiness, followed by METL based training. To achieve this level of readiness, Corps units will participate in the activities below as appropriate.

b. Division Ready Brigade (DRB). Units assigned with these critical missions will complete a thorough train-up and execute a detailed, deliberate hand-off from the unit being relieved. It is essential that key leaders in both deploying and "pusher" units complete a terrain walk of all home station deployment nodes. For both missions, an assumption brief will be given to the Division Commander at the D-120 and D-30 marks. These briefs will address training, readiness, and deployability issues. Within 30 days of assuming the mission, a Corps level Emergency Deployment Readiness Exercise will be executed to validate deployment readiness. The DRB schedule is shown at enclosure 6.

c. War Fighter Exercise. Division Commanders will normally execute a Battle Command Training Program (BCTP) Warfighter Exercise (WFX) during the first year of command. These Command Post Exercises (CPXs) are the primary collective training events for essential battlefield management and decision making skills for battalion staffs and above. Conduct embedded WFXs whenever possible to maximize time management and achieve better training results. The FY03 BCTP schedule is at enclosure 7.

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

d. Combat Training Center (CTC) Rotations. Maneuver Brigade/Battalion Commanders will execute a minimum of one CTC rotation in their command tour. Brigades should minimize exceptions to the standard troop list to avoid using home station training dollars. We will continue to expect "come as you are" National Training Center (NTC)/Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) rotations for which there are few exceptions to the BCT's organic task organization. The BCT Commanders will brief their NTC training plan at their Semi Annual Training Brief. The NTC schedule is included at enclosure 8. The JRTC Schedule is at enclosure 9.

e. External Evaluations (EXEVALs). All Combat Arms (CA) squads through battalions in III Corps will conduct an EXEVAL annually. Combat Support (CS) and Combat Service Support (CSS) units will conduct EXEVALs on a biannual basis. In some CS and CSS units, a company/detachment rather than battalion EXEVAL is appropriate. Maneuver unit EXEVALs should normally be at least 5 days in duration to stress CS and CSS units. All EXEVALs must be METL focused and conducted in the field.

f. Command Post Exercises (CPXs). Corps and Division Command Post structures will be exercised at least quarterly in a full-up CPX. While commanders have the discretion to determine the level of participation, simple exercises like the Tactical Command Post in support of the NTC are not sufficient. Already scheduled events like BCTP and Ulchi Focus Lens do count.

g. Aviation Integration. Aviation assets should be integrated into the planning and execution of Combined Arms Training. While individual and crew training will be conducted in accordance with Training Circular 1-210, Aircrew Training Program Commander's Guide to Individual and Crew Standardization, division commanders will provide focus to unit level collective training to achieve the right balance of air and ground training.

h. Gunnery. Excellence in gunnery produces victory in combat. Every crew should seek first time qualification. Focus on Tank and Bradley Table XII. Strive to reduce crew turbulence. This is battalion commander business. Our standard remains the Army standard; however, the DRB may use tailored crew certification criteria. Division commanders have the flexibility

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

to establish their own requirements for DRB certification gunnery. Maximize pre-gunnery training, including TADSS and scaled ranges.

i. Quick Train Program. The intent of this program is simple. In a time of heightened deployment readiness, we want every soldier and crew to carry with them the confidence of having recently qualified on the range. Quick Train will continue in FY03 to the extent that DA and FORSCOM can resource with training ammunition.

j. Homeland Defense. Due to the unique circumstances of the present war against terrorism, III Corps units will continue to be called on to conduct a wide variety of missions. The III Corps has been identified by FORSCOM as the primary provider of forces in support of Operation Noble Eagle and Homeland Security. As such, FORSCOM has tasked III Corps to provide quick reaction forces (QRFs) and ready reaction forces (RRFs) to respond rapidly to a crisis within designated Federal Emergency Agency regions. Additionally, III Corps is providing the majority of the FORSCOM requirements for forces in support of Joint Task Force Civil Support and Consequence Management (JTF-CS/JTF-CM). These forces are capable of responding anywhere in CONUS to a domestic chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) incident. Our challenge will remain to balance these important missions with our many competing demands. Details concerning these missions are found in our classified Fragmentary Orders and Operational Orders, posted on the III Corps Tactical Local Area Network.

k. Kosovo Forces (KFOR)/Stabilization Forces (SFOR).

(1) The III Corps is the Corps Force Provider for SFOR 14-15 and KFOR 5A-5B rotations. As such, III Corps is responsible for the complete and continuous support of the forces keeping the peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo. The III Corps' responsibilities begin 18-24 months before forces deploy and include all aspects associated with the sourcing, training, certification, validation, and movement to and from Bosnia/Kosovo for these forces. The first colonel/06 in the chain of command must certify that deploying soldiers have successfully accomplished all requirements for Individual Readiness Training.

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

III Corps certifies that the division headquarters has successfully completed collective training. Other collective training is certified two levels up. The III Corps validates all requirements have been met for deployment to theater. Corps level certification/validation is accomplished through a letter/memorandum from the Commanding General of III Corps, Fort Hood, to the Commanding General of FORSCOM, which attests to all tasks and standards having been met.

(2) Additionally, III Corps has training responsibility oversight for SFOR 13 and will provide training support, assistance, and resources as the 35th Infantry Division prepares to assume its SFOR mission. Certification requirements remain the same. The III Corps validates that all requirements have been met prior to deployment of the division to the Mission Rehearsal Exercise at the Combat Maneuver Training Center.

(3) The below matrix depicts timelines and unit responsibilities for each of these rotations:

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

| PLANNING ROTATION | UNIT | TRAINING WINDOW | ROTATION WINDOW | DATES |
|----------------------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| SFOR 13 | 35ID | Feb 01-Sep 01 | Oct 01-Mar 03 | Apr 03-Oct 03 |
| SFOR 14 | 34ID | Jun 01-Mar 02 | Apr 02-Sep 03 | Oct 03-Apr 04 |
| SFOR 15 | 38ID | Apr 02-Sep 02 | Oct 02-Mar 04 | Apr 04-Oct 04 |
| KFOR 5A | 4ID | May 02-Oct 02 | Nov 02-Apr 03 | May 03-Nov 03 |
| KFOR 5B | 1CD | Nov 02-Apr 03 | May 03-Oct 03 | Nov 03-May 04 |

1. Physical Fitness. Commanders will design and execute a challenging Physical Fitness Program (PFP) that promotes combat readiness and overall fitness. The PFP will include a variety of aerobic and conditioning tasks. The PFP will consist of mandatory, unit-level, scheduled activities, and voluntary personal activities. Commanders must ensure that the PFP is focused on improving our war-winning readiness. Physical training will not compete with or be included in Sergeants Time Training.

m. Equipment Readiness

(1) We must strive to maintain our air and ground equipment to the Army's 10/20 standards at all levels. In general, ground combat systems must be maintained at a 90 percent Operational Readiness (OR) rate, Utility Helicopter UH-60 are at 75 percent OR, and air combat systems at a 70 percent OR rate. Conducting quality maintenance on our tactical equipment enhances and facilitates training and warfighting readiness. Maintenance and training are inseparable.

(2) Maintenance Training/Certification Program. In a training environment where every dollar counts, no one is more important than those soldiers who manage our Class IX accounts. We cannot entrust soldiers with the enormous responsibility of Class IX and maintenance management unless they are well trained. They must be experts in the Unit Level Logistics System (ULLS). Accordingly, these soldiers will attend the appropriate ULLS course and certification program (ULLS-S4, ULLS-Ground, or ULLS-Aviation) within 90 days of assuming their duties. Battalion executive officers and company commanders receive an ULLS overview as part of their orientation course.

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

n. Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) Defense. Commanders, at all levels, must ensure leaders, soldiers, and units are trained and ready to fight in a NBC threat environment. Look for opportunities to integrate NBC reconnaissance, smoke, and decontamination operations into training events. To complement NBC training and achieve readiness, we must require regular maintenance on individual and unit NBC equipment. Focus on soldiers performing preventive maintenance checks and services and documenting it. First-line leaders must supervise this maintenance effort.

II. FORCE WELL BEING

a. Safety.

(1) Air and Ground Safety Standard. There is one overriding safety standard - there is nothing we do that warrants the death or injury of one of our own, short of closing with and destroying the enemy in combat. This standard will be systematically integrated into everything we do for on- and off-duty activities. Commanders are the unit Safety Officers. As such, they must aggressively train to and sustain this standard so that every III Corps leader understands it and leads accordingly. Our junior NCOs and officers must firmly subscribe to this safety standard so that they can pass it on to their soldiers. Junior leaders are key to the success of this safety standard; they need to be empowered and held accountable for their subordinates' actions. All of this must be accomplished within the construct of the 11 Feb 02 Phantom Six Command Policy on Command Safety. Ensure each unit schedules a safety day during each quarter.

(2) Risk Management.

(a) There is only one risk management standard - the Army's doctrinal five-step safety risk management process provided in FM 100-14, Risk Management, 23 Apr 98. Every mission will be preceded by a risk assessment, either in writing for comprehensive or complex missions, or quickly developed mental assessments for fluid/hasty situations. Commanders are responsible for ensuring risk management is systematically integrated into the military decision-making process. This

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

integration must reach across the entire command and staff for the planning and execution of on- and off-duty operations and activities. Risk management within III Corps will comply with the provisions outlined in FM 101-5, Staff Organization and Operations, 31 May 97 and FORSCOM Regulation 385-1, FORSCOM Safety Program, 31 Mar 98.

(b) Under provisions of Change 1 to FORSCOM Reg 350-1, a mission risk of Extremely High will not be delegated below the first general officer in the chain of command.

(c) Sustain risk management training by utilizing the U.S. Army Safety Center's "Risk Management Training Support Package" for both leaders and soldiers. It is available on CD ROM from the III Corps G1 Safety Office, or at (<http://safety.army.mil/home.html>). Commanders must be proficient with risk management procedures to effectively build control measures applicable to their lanes into courses of actions. Train leaders and soldiers to make this process second nature to planning and executing missions and activities. The benefit from this training will be risk-smart soldiers, applying accident prevention measures and controls to both on- and off-duty activities. Risk management training status should be included in periodic training briefings.

(3) Ranges. Safety on the ranges is critical. Units will abide by mandatory rank structures, training, and certification procedures for range officers-in-charge (OICs) and range safety officers (RSOs). Both will satisfactorily complete a high-quality program of instruction developed by the battalion to which they are assigned. The battalion commander certifies OICs and RSOs in writing.

(4) Training Area Safety. Training area safety begins with the proper scheduling and de-confliction of land and airspace use. Prior planning and risk assessment will reduce the hazard to soldiers in the field.

(5) Off-duty Safety. Safety training is incomplete unless the importance of safety and risk management during off-duty time is addressed. Completely fresh, bold approaches may be required if we are to reduce our current trend. Most off-duty

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

accidental losses and deaths for both on- and off-duty activities are due to Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) accidents. The POV accident prevention can best be accomplished with the Chief's of Staff of the Army Six Point POV Safety Training Program. This is available on the III Corps G1 Safety public folder and at the Army Safety Center website. It is now a requirement for general officer commanders to present an after action review brief for the non-natural deaths of a soldier to both the III Corps and FORSCOM Commanding Generals.

(6) Corps Safety Council. Each major subordinate commander in III Corps is a member of the Corps Safety Council. Their attendance (in person or via video teleconference) is required at each quarterly Corps Safety Council meeting for both air and ground safety. The III Corps Master Activity Calendar (MAC) is your source for dates and locations of these meetings.

b. Antiterrorism Force Protection (AT/FP) Program. Our Nation's war against terrorism makes force protection and antiterrorism training more important than ever. The AT/FP must be an integral part of all our operations from the planning phase through execution. All III Corps installations will execute an annual antiterrorism exercise. The exercise will be robust, involve all appropriate staff agencies, and validate the installation's terrorist threat/incident response plan. It must also incorporate Weapons of Mass Destruction Procedures identified in the Army Installation Commanders' Blueprint for Installation Preparedness. A good Operation Security (OPSEC) program goes hand in hand with your AT/FP program. Be vigilant in keeping this awareness high while in garrison through focused force protection training events.

c. Equal Opportunity (EO). Fairness, justice, and simply treating people with dignity and respect are core essentials in managing human resources and maximizing combat power. To further enhance this combat multiplier, we will conduct EO training quarterly and as a minimum two quarters will consist of Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH). The EO executive seminars (brigade and higher) are to be conducted semi-annually in accordance with Army Regulation 600-20, chapter 6, and regulatory requirements. The Phantom Six Command Policies on Equal Opportunity (EO) Program and Prevention of Sexual

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

Harassment (POSH) must be stressed throughout all levels of command.

III. LEADER DEVELOPMENT

a. III Corps is not waiting for the Objective Force to develop "agile" leaders. According to The Army Vision, "We will attain the mental and physical agility operationally to move forces from stability and support operations to warfighting and back again just as we have demonstrated the tactical warfighting agility to task organize on the move and transition from the defense to the offense and back again." We will develop leaders at all levels and in all components who can prosecute war decisively and who can negotiate and leverage effectively in those missions requiring engagement skills. Our leaders must be competent in all areas of full spectrum warfare against a threat operating in the Contemporary Operating Environment. In achieving full spectrum competency, we must afford our leaders an opportunity to grow and become seasoned. Coaching, teaching, and mentoring must be at the core of our leader training with tolerance for mistakes in a learning environment. Empowering and teaching our junior officers and NCOs to plan and conduct training, especially involving digital training, is smart business.

b. Informal Coaching and Mentoring. Mentorship of the process of building and managing a training program will pay great dividends to our Army and to III Corps. Brigade and battalion commanders must visit company training meetings, then use this as an opportunity to coach the participants in developing more effective training.

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

IV. TRANSFORMATION

a. Throughout transformation, readiness remains our top priority. As the guarantor of the Army's near term warfighting readiness, III Corps enables the Army to fulfill its non-negotiable contract with the American people: To fight and win the Nation's wars. The III Corps is fully engaged in transformation and is the first fighting force of its size equipped with a complete suite of interoperable, automated Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence systems.

b. These systems lay the foundation for Network Centric Warfare and dominance of the information sphere. Keeping III Corps and other Legacy Forces the best in the world is a vital part of Transformation. The fielding of modernized and recapitalized systems is focused on the counterattack corps headquartered here at Fort Hood. The Army has already begun fielding enhanced Battle Command Systems within III Corps. Combat platforms like the M1A2 System Enhanced Program (SEP), the M2A3 Bradley Fighting Vehicle and AH-64D Apache attack helicopter are integrated into the Army Battle Command System. Taken together, these systems represent a dramatic capability to conduct decisive combat, today and in the future.

c. Along with information and materiel system fielding, III Corps units continue to reorganize under new Modified Table of Organization and Equipment while inculcating updated doctrine and tactical techniques and procedures into our formations. The totality of this transformation effort is essential; however, it places significant strain on our ability to stay trained and ready. We will strive to achieve the appropriate balance between current readiness and transformation requirements.

d. The current Fielding and Testing schedule for FY03 is shown at enclosure 10. Only preparation for operational deployments will have a higher priority for training resources. The Unit Set Fielding (USF) and CSS reorganization within the 1st Cavalry Division (1CD) for FY03 is an ambitious schedule that will require a great deal of planning and synchronization to successfully execute. Currently, FORSCOM is reviewing the plan

AFZF-GT-DT

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year (FY) 03 Command Training Guidance

for 3rd Brigade, 1CD, to do simultaneous USF and CSS reorganization.

10. Conclusion: Training is the cornerstone for the future success of the Phantom Corps. I expect all III Corps commanders and staff to focus on training, leader development, and those activities that enhance training. Our Corps has a long and proud history. When called on again, we will deploy a well-trained, war-winning force and once again achieve decisive victory.

PHANTOM WARRIORS!

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| 15 Encls | B. B. BELL |
| 1. Updated Commander's Intent | Lieutenant General, USA Commanding |
| 2. III Corps LRTC | |
| 3. The 8 Step Training Model | |
| 4. Gate Strategy | |
| 5. Phantom Six Command Policy (CSM-03) - Sergeants' Time Training | |
| 6. DRB Schedule | |
| 7. BCTP Schedule | |
| 8. NTC Schedule | |
| 9. JRTC Schedule | |
| 10. Fielding & Testing Schedule | |
| 11. Exercise Schedule | |
| 12. Troop School List | |
| 13. FY03 Holidays | |
| 14. IG Inspection Topics | |
| 15. CG's Battle Rhythm | |

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